

Poultry 2010

A. Mention 5 questions that should be asked to poultry farm owner's man to reach a field diagnosis for coryza.

B. Discuss fully:

- a. Prevention and control of heat stasis.
- b. Causes of coccidial outbreak modifiers.
- c. Prevention and control of Mycoplasmosis.

C. Describe:

- a. Lesions of trichomoniasis in pigeons.
- b. Pathognomonic liver lesion(s) of Histomoniasis.
- c. Signs and lesions of salmonellosis in baby chicks.
- d. Signs of Vit. B6 deficiency (2 marks). Signs of Vit. D deficiency on egg

D. Enumerate:

- a. Different species of chicken coccidiosis (Eimeria) and the infected intestinal part(s) for each species.
- b. Predisposing factors for Psittacosis.
- c. Different drugs used for controlling clostridial infection.

Poultry 2011

A. Write short notes on:

- Clinico-pathological picture of paratyphoid in pigeon.
- Prevention and control of chicken coccidiosis.
- Field diagnosis of trichomoniasis in squabs.
- Differential diagnosis of vitamin A deficiency.
- Predisposing causes of cannibalism.

B. Enumerate the most important bacterial diseases which transmitted via egg truly from parent flocks to its progeny, **describe your strategy** to obtain egg free from vertically transmitted bacterial pathogens.

C. Arthritis constitutes a great problem in breeder chickens. **Explain**, considering the economic significance and differential diagnosis of possible bacterial and nutritional causes.

D. Young duckling suffering from high mortality, septicemia with nasal discharge, sneezing and cough. On necropsy, fibrinous pericarditis, perihepatitis and airsacculitis were observed in dead ducklings. **Give your suspected diagnosis, how can confirm your diagnosis and the control measures.** (6 degrees)

E. Answer the following and discuss:

- Control of Mycoplasmosis in turkeys,
- Diagnosis of infectious coryza in chickens.
- Measures used to control Cestodes infestation in chickens.
- Comparison between PM lesions of necrotic enteritis, ulcerative enteritis and coccidiosis

Poultry 2012

A. Please read carefully and answer the following questions:

- a. Layers (35 weeks old) suffer from drop of egg production and whitish diarrhea. The post mortem findings were: discolored, misshapen, capsulated and pedunculated ovules in dead birds. **What disease(s) you suspect? How can you reach proper diagnosis for this case? What is your recommendation to control this case?**
- b. Broiler flock (21 days) suffers from poor growth, increasing mortality, and on postmortem there was caseous exudate in air sacs, pericarditis and perihepatitis with weak response to antibiotics treatment. **Please discuss the reason(s) that might sequel in the poor response for treating such case and the preventive measures that should be adopted to prevent spread of such infection to surrounding poultry farms.**

B. Discuss fully vaccination (different types of vaccines, time and routes of application) to

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|--|-------------------------|
| a. <i>Riemerella anatipestifer</i> infection | c. Fowl cholera. |
| b. <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> . | d. Chicken coccidiosis. |

C. Discuss fully treatments of:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Clostridia infections. | c. Mycotoxicosis. |
| b. External parasites. | d. Heat stasis. |

D. Rewrite the following statements in a correct way, if it needs a correction in the cause(s) of the condition:

- a. Keratoconjunctivitis and accumulation of cheesy like material under the 3rd eye lids is a sequel of thiamine deficiency.
- b. Soft and shell-less egg is a sequel of Vit. K deficiency.
- c. Necrotic foci in the liver of chickens are characteristic lesion for *Salmonella pullorum*.
- d. LCL inclusion bodies found in cells infected by staph. Infection.

E. Rewrite the following statements in a correct way, if it needs a correction in the signs and /or PM changes:

- a. Acute form of Fowl cholera characterized by hot and swollen wattle.
- b. Mycoplasma infection in layer lead to sharp & severe drop in egg production.
- c. Conga in broiler breeder lead to high embryonic deaths in hatcheries
- d. Bloody diarrhea is sign of acute fowl cholera.

Poultry 2013

- A. Increasing rate of condemnation during poultry processing was observed due to bacteria: disease that cause sheets of serosanguineous to caseated, fibrinoheterophilic exudate in subcutaneous tissue specially in abdomen and thigh of broilers. Mention the causative bacteria. Discuss the risk factors and preventive measures
- B. Some young broilers suffer from inward curling of the toes and moves on their hocks and others in the same farms suffer from the same mentioned signs plus soft and pliable shank, peak and claws. Mention the nutritional cause (s) of those conditions and discuss each of them fully
- C. Rewrite the followings and mark with "✓" the correct statement and with "X" the wrong statements
1. Amprolium is the best drug to treat *E. necatrix*.
 2. Oxytetracycline is the best and only effective drug to treat fowl cholera.
 3. *E. necatrix* usually affect the middle part of broiler small intestine.
 4. Center of necrotic lesion of histomonas infected liver are depressed, yellow and surrounded by reddish edge.
 5. Trichomoniasis is a common parasite of pigeon.
 6. Host surrounding treatments with proper insecticide is the key points in controlling external parasites.
 7. Piperazine citrate is good for ascaridia treatments but not capillaria.
 8. Capillaria are a round hair worm.
 9. Mycoplasma is egg born disease.
 10. Caeca may contain cheesy materials in salmonella infected chicks.
 11. Alkalosis of blood are a sequel of heat stasis.
 12. Egg eating may be due to insufficient nests.
 13. Crop impaction are a sequel of some nerve paralysis.
 14. *Eimeria brunetti* infects lower intestine.
 15. *Eimeria maxima* are a potent immunogenic strains.
 16. *Haemophilus paragallinarum* cause respiratory signs and external egg changes.
 17. *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* can be treated by vaccination with F MG or 6/85 vaccinal strains
 18. Histomoniasis is a common disease of young turkey reared in open dry dissert area because of earthworm.

19. Omphalitis is a disease of layers infected by salmonella.
20. Cannibalism can be treated by toe trimming.
21. Vent cannibalism is a sequel of laying large size egg by male.
22. Ammonium carbonate can be used to elevate side effects during hot weathers.
23. Stopping ventilation during heat stasis is a good solution and increase survival rate.
24. Testicles may be misshaped, miss-colored and capsulated during salmonellosis.
25. Immunity to E. tenella is not protective against E. acervulina
26. Paracox is a precocious vaccine to Eimeria.
27. Increase litter humidity increase possibility of coccidiosis.
28. Very viscous mucous and ballooning of the middle part of small intestine of duck may be a sequel to E. maxima.

D. Please rewrite the following statements with correcting the underlined if it needs correction

1. Ornithosis (psittacosis) are a sequel of infection with chlamydia gallinarum.
2. Paratyphoid infection occurs by any species of salmonella rather than S. Gallinarum-pullorum.
3. Arizona hinshawii can cause opacity of eye.
4. Fowl cholera can be diagnosed by stained heart blood smears.
5. Gangrenous dermatitis is a sequel of E. coli infections.
6. Botulism is a sequel of TB infection.
7. Avian tuberculosis usually affecting respiratory organs in chicken
8. Clostridium colinum cause border necrosis in pancreas.
9. Bumble foot occurs as a sequel to injuries of hock joint.
10. Administration of pox vaccines in wing web can result in feather overgrowth of wing as a sequel of clostridial infection.
11. In-ovo injection of antimycoplasma drugs can increase and/or decrease hatchability.
12. Metronidazole (Flagyl) may be a good treatments for Trichomoniasis.

E. Discuss fully vaccination to

1. Chicken coccidiosis.
2. Mycoplasma gallisepticum.
3. Fowl cholera

Poultry 2014

A. Write on

1. Gangrenous dermatitis (causes, lesions, differential diagnosis, prevention & control)
2. Competitive Exclusion (definition & uses on poultry farms)
3. Snuffles in Rabbit (diagnosis & treatments)
4. Omphalitis (causes & lesions)

B. Discuss

1. Diagnosis of infectious coryza
2. Symptoms & lesions of riboflavin deficiency.
3. Diagnosis & treatments of Trichomoniasis
4. Cecal Coccidiosis (cause, symptoms, lesions, & treatments).

C. Read carefully and write

1. Chicken suffering from fever, swelling of feet, locomotor disturbance and progressive paralysis.
What are your diagnosis and treatment?
2. Growing duckling suffering from serofibrinous pericarditis, perihepatitis & air sacculitis.
Mention the expected disease and its diagnosis & treatments?

D.

1. Nowadays, chicken broilers suffering from small nodules on lungs, Gizzard, intestine & heart due to infection with bacterial microorganism. What are your explanations for such case; your proposal for diagnosis & differential diagnosis, prevention & control.
2. A turkey flocks suffering from swelling of one or both infra-orbital sinuses, in some cases may be complete closure of the eye lids. What are your diagnosis, prevention & control?

Poultry 2015

A. Discuss fully:

1. Different methods used for prevention and control of salmonellosis with tabulating the differences between methods used for broilers and those for layers.
2. bacterial disease that causes snuffle in rabbits
3. bumble foot
4. Heat stasis (heat prostration).
5. Crazy chick disease.

B. Mention:

1. One lesion of salmonellosis in 1 day old chicks.
2. One bacterial disease that might confused with intestinal coccidiosis.
3. A non-killer Eimeria that affect the middle part of chicken small intestine
4. An anticoccidial that should not be used during hot weather.
5. A drug of choice for treatment of ornithosis.
6. A disease caused by Candida albicans.
7. A disease caused due to riboflavin deficiency.
8. A disease caused due to vitamin D deficiency.
9. A parasitic disease that cause anemia and jaundice in chicken.
10. Reason of nervous signs appearance during treatment with tiamulin.

C. Differentiate between:

1. Coryza and fowl cholera by heart lesion.
2. Salmonellosis and TB by staining.
3. Nodules in lung due to salmonellosis or aspergillosis (s).
4. Tracheal PM changes of Syngamidae and E. coll.

D. Describe:

1. 2 important Lesions in crop caused by trichomoniasis.
2. Place affected by Eimeria brunetti and an important lesion
3. 2 main lesions of Histomoniasis
4. 4 main causes of cage layer fatigue!
5. 3 programs of using the anticoccidial drugs in broilers
6. What is happen in egg production as a sequel of tick infection?

E. Mention bacterial disease (s) that vertically transmit from breeders to progeny causing respiratory problems and discuss fully different vaccines used to control the disease.

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Poultry 2016

Please answer the following questions

1. Discuss fully sign and postmortem lesions of

- a. Salmonella gallinarum-pullorum infection in layers
- b. Fowl cholera
- c. Rabbit coccidiosis

2. Enumerate

- a. Different vaccines used to prevent Mycoplasma gallisepticum and discuss them fully
- b. Disease conditions occurred due to vitamin E deficiency and discuss them fully